CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.] Charlotte, (N. C.) July 15, 1836. [NO. 302.

T. J. HOSTON, *Proprietor and Publisher.*

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.

Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.

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Agent.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JULY, 1836.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.
15 Friday,	4 54	7 6	
16 Saturday,	4 54	7 6	*For July, 1836.*
17 Sunday,	4 55	7 6	h. m.
18 Monday,	4 55	7 5	Last 5 12 24 aft'n.
19 Tuesday,	4 56	7 4	New 13 3 24 aft'n.
20 Wednesday	4 57	7 3	First 21 9 8 forenoon.
21 Thursday,	4 57	7 3	Full 28 12 25 morn.

The Deposite Bill.

A BILL to regulate the Deposites of the Public Money.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to select, as soon as may be practicable, and employ as the depositories of the money of the United States, such of the Banks incorporated by the several States, by Congress for the District of Columbia, or by the Legislative Councils of the respective Territories, as may be located at, adjacent, or convenient to, the points or places at which the revenues may be collected or disbursed. And in those States, Territories, or Districts, in which there are no Banks, or in which no Bank can be employed as a deposite Bank, and within which the public collections or disbursements require a depository, the said Secretary may make arrangements with a Bank or Banks, in some other State, Territory, or District, to establish an agency, or agencies, in the States, Territories, or Districts, so destitute of Banks, as banks of deposite; and to receive through such agencies such deposites of the public money as may be directed to be made at the points designated, and to make such disbursements as the public service may require at those points; the duties and liabilities of every Bank thus establishing any such agency to be the same in respect to its agency as are the duties and liabilities of deposite Banks generally under the provisions of this act: *Provided*, that at least one such Bank shall be selected in each State and Territory, if any can be found in each State and Territory willing to be employed as depositories of the public money, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter prescribed, and continue to conform thereto: that the Secretary of the Treasury shall not suffer to remain in any deposite Bank an amount of the public moneys more than equal to three-fourths of the amount of its capital stock actually paid in for a longer time than may be necessary to enable him to make the transfers required by the twelfth section of this act; and that the Banks so selected shall be, in his opinion, safe depositories of the public money, and shall be willing to undertake to do and perform the several duties and services, and to conform to the several conditions prescribed by this act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if, at any point or place at which the public revenue may be collected, there shall be no Bank located which, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, is in a safe condition, or where all the Banks at such point or place shall fail or refuse to be employed as depositories of the public money of the United States, or to comply with the conditions prescribed by this act, or where such Banks shall not have sufficient capital to become depositories of the whole amount of moneys collected at such point or place, he shall and may order and direct the public money collected at such point or place, to be deposited in a Bank or Banks in the same State, or in some one or more of the adjacent States, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter prescribed: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prevent Congress at any time from passing any law for the removal of the public money from any of the said Banks, or from changing the terms of deposite, or to prevent the said Banks at any time declining any longer to be the depositories of the public money, upon paying over, or tendering to pay, the whole amount of public moneys on hand according to the term of its agreement with the said Secretary.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That no Bank shall hereafter be selected and employd by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of the public money, until such Bank shall have first furnished to the said Secretary a statement of its condition and business, a list of its directors, the current price of its stock; and, also, a copy of its charter; and likewise, such other information as may be necessary to enable him to judge of the safety of its condition.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Banks, before they shall be employed as the depositories of the public money, shall agree to receive the same upon the following terms and conditions, viz:

1st. Each Bank shall furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, as often as he may require, not exceeding once a week, statements setting forth its condition and business, as prescribed in the foregoing section of this act, except that such statements need not, unless requested by said Secretary, contain a list of the directors, or a copy of the charter. And the said Banks shall furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the Treasurer of the United States, a weekly statement of the condition of his account upon their books. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall have the right, by himself, or an agent appointed for the purpose, to inspect such general accounts in the books of the Bank as shall relate to the said statements: *Provided*, That this shall not be construed to imply a right of inspecting the account of any private individual or individuals with the Bank.

2nd. To credit as specie, all sums deposited therein to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and to pay all checks, warrants, or drafts, drawn on such deposites, in specie, if required by the holder thereof.

3rd. To give, whenever required by the Secretary of the Treasury, the necessary facilities for transferring the public funds from place to place, within the United States and the Territories thereof, and for distributing the same in payment of the public creditors, without charging commissions or claiming allowance on account of difference of exchange.

4th. To render to the Government of the United States all the duties and the services heretofore required by law to be performed by the late Bank of the United States and its several branches as offices.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That no Bank shall be selected or continued as a place of deposite of the public money which shall not redeem its notes and bills on demand in specie; nor shall any Bank be selected or continued as aforesaid, which shall, after the fourth of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, issue or pay out any note or bill of a less denomination than five dollars; nor shall the notes or bills of any Bank be received in payment of any debt due to the United States, which shall, after the said fourth of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, issue any note or bill of a less denomination than five dollars.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized, and it shall be his duty, whenever in his judgment the same shall be necessary or proper, to require of any Bank so selected and employed as aforesaid, collateral or additional securities for the safe keeping of public moneys deposited therein, and the faithful performance of the duties required by this act.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into contracts in the name, and for and on the behalf of the United States, with the said Banks so selected or employed, whereby the said Banks shall stipulate to do and perform the several duties and services prescribed by this act.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no Bank which shall be selected or employed as the place of deposite of the public money, shall be discontinued as such depository, or the public money withdrawn therefrom except from the causes hereafter mentioned: that is to say, if, at any time, any one of said Banks shall fail or refuse to perform any of said duties or services as prescribed by this act, and stipulated to be performed by its contract; or, if any of said Banks shall, at any time, refuse to pay its own notes in specie if demanded, or shall fail to keep in its vaults such an amount of specie as shall be required by the Secretary of the Treasury, as shall be, in his opinion, necessary to render the said Bank a safe depository for the public moneys, having due regard to the nature of the business transacted by the Bank; in any and every such case, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue any such Bank as a depository, and withdraw from it the public moneys which it may hold on deposite at the time of such discontinuance. And in case of the discontinuance of any of said Banks, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to report to Congress immediately, if in session, and if not in session then, at the commencement of its next session, the facts and reasons which have induced such discontinuance. And in case of the discontinuance of any of said Banks as a place of deposite of the public money for any of the causes hereinbefore provided, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to deposite the money thus withdrawn in some other Banks of deposite already selected, or to select some other Bank as a place of deposite, upon the terms and conditions prescribed by this act. And in default of any Bank to receive such deposite, the money thus withdrawn shall be kept by the Treasurer of the United States, according to the laws in force, and shall be subject to be disbursed according to law.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That until the Secretary of the Treasury shall have selected and employed the said Banks as places of deposite of the public money, in conformity to the provisions of this act, the several State and District Banks at present employed as depositories of the money of the United States shall continue to be depositories aforesaid, upon the terms and conditions upon which they have been so employed.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to lay before Congress at the commencement of each annual session, a statement of the number and names of the Banks employed as depositories of the public money, and of their condition, and the amount of public money, deposited in each, as shown by their returns at the Treasury; and if the selection of any Bank as a depository of the public money be made by the Secretary of the Treasury while Congress is in session, he shall immediately report the name and condition of such Bank to Congress; and if any such selection shall be made during the recess of Congress, he shall report the same to Congress during the first week of its next session.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the amount of public deposites to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in any Bank shall, for a whole quarter of a year, exceed the one-fourth part of the amount of the capital stock of such Bank actually paid in, the Banks shall allow and pay to the United States, for the use of the excess of the deposites over the one-fourth part of its capital, an interest at the rate of two per centum per annum, to be calculated, for each quarter, upon the average excesses of the quarter; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, at the close of each quarter, to cause the amounts on deposite in each deposite Bank for the quarter, to be examined and ascertained, and to see that all sums of interest accruing under the provisions of this section are, by the Banks respectively, passed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in his accounts with the respective Banks.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That all warrants or orders for the purpose of transferring the public funds from the Banks, in which they now are, or may hereafter be, deposited, to other Banks, whether of deposite or not, for the purpose of accommodating the Banks to which the transfer may be made, or to sustain their credit, or for any other purpose whatever, except it be to facilitate the public disbursements, and to comply with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby, prohibited and declared to be illegal; and in cases where transfers shall be required for purposes of equalization under the provisions of this act, in consequence of too great an accumulation of deposites in any bank, such transfers shall be made to the nearest deposite banks which are considered safe and secure, and which can receive the moneys to be transferred under the limitations in this act imposed: *Provided*, That it may be lawful for the President of United States to direct transfers of the public money to be made, from time to time, to the mint and branch mints of the United States for supplying metal for coinage.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the money which shall be in the Treasury of the United States on the first day of January, 1837, reserving the sum of five millions of dollars, shall be deposited with such of the several States, in proportion to their respective representation in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, as shall by law authorize their Treasurer, or other competent authorities, to receive the same on the terms hereinafter specified; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver the same to such Treasurer, or other competent authorities, on receiving certificates of deposite therefor, signed by such competent authorities, in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary aforesaid, which certificates shall express the usual and legal obligations of common depositories of the public money, for the safe keeping and repayment thereof, and shall pledge the faith of the States receiving the same to pay the said moneys and every part thereof from time to time, whenever the same shall be required by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of defraying any wants of the public Treasury beyond the amount of the five millions aforesaid:

Provided, That if any State declines to receive its proportion of the surplus aforesaid, on the terms before named, the same may, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be deposited with the other States agreeing to accept the same on deposite.

And, provided further, That when said money, or any part thereof, shall be wanted by said Secretary to meet appropriations made by law, the same shall be called for in ratable proportions, within one year, as nearly as conveniently may be, from the different States, with which the same is deposited, and shall not be called for in sums exceeding ten thousand dollars, from any one State in any one month, without previous notice of thirty days for every additional sum of twenty thousand dollars, which may be required.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the said deposites shall be made with the States in the following proportions, and at the following times, viz: One quarter part on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, or as soon thereafter as may be; one quarter part on the first day of April; one quarter part on the first day of July; and one quarter part on the first day of October, all in the same year.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry into effect the provisions of this act, he be authorized to appoint three additional clerks for his department, the one at a salary of one thousand six hundred dollars per annum; and the remaining two at a salary of one thousand dollars each; and to pay the said clerks quarterly, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SYNOPSIS
OF
Congressional Proceedings.

Thursday, June 23, 1836.

SENATE.—*North Eastern Boundary.*—The correspondence of the Government of the United States and Great Britain, for the settlement of our north eastern boundary, which had been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it might be published without prejudice to the public interest, was, on motion of Mr. Clay, with concurrence of the Senators from Maine and Massachusetts, ordered to be printed. 3000 copies were ordered.

On motion of Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, the Senate proceeded to consider the Bill to change the mode of conducting the sales of public lands; which, after being amended was indefinitely postponed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Adams, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported the Bill from the Senate in relation to the reduction of the duty on rail-road iron; which, by consent, was read three times and passed.

Mr. R. M. Johnson, from the Military Committee, reported the Bill from the Senate, to increase the Military Establishment of the United States, with an amendment, which was twice read.

Mr. Vanderpoel, from the Select Committee on the subject, reported in favor of the erection of a monument to the memory of the captors of Maj. Andre, with a Bill for the purpose; which was read twice and committed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the "Bill to change the organization of the Post Office Department," which had been reported by the Post Office Committee with amendments. After concurring in some of the amendments, and the hour of 12 having arrived, the Committee rose.

The remainder of the day was spent in considering the Bill making appropriations for certain harbors, for the year 1836.

Friday, June 24.

SENATE.—A message was received from the President of the United States, announcing his approval of the Bill to regulate the public deposites.

Mr. Clay remarked that the message just communicated by the President, announced the gratifying fact that he had approved the Deposite Bill. He (Mr. C.) was extremely glad of it, and it afforded ground for great rejoicing; but he could not refrain from observing that the same fact was announced this morning in the Globe, in an editorial article which bore an authorized character; and that it was not according to established usage, nor respectful towards Congress, that this approbation of a bill passed by that body should be communicated to the editor of a newspaper prior to the communication of the fact to that House in which the Bill had originated.

Texas.—The following Message was received from the President of the United States:

To the Senate of the United States:

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 18th inst., I transmit a Report from the Secretary of State, with the papers therewith presented. Not having accurate and detailed information of the civil, military, and political condition of Texas, I have deemed it expedient to take the necessary measures, now in progress, to procure it, before deciding upon the course to be pursued in relation to the newly declared Government.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, 23d June, 1836.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 23d June, 1836.

To the President of the United States:

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred a resolution of the Senate of the 18th instant, requesting the President "to communicate to the Senate any information in his possession, not inconsistent with the public interest, touching the political condition of Texas—the organization of its Government, and its capacity to maintain its independence; and, also, any correspondence which may have taken place between the Executive of the United States and the Government of Texas or its agents," has the honor to lay before the President the accompanying copies of papers addressed to, and left at, the Department of State by persons claiming to be agents of the Republic of Texas; being all the information and correspondence called for by the resolution. No answers having been returned to any of these communications, they remain for further consideration, and such direction as the President shall give.

All which is respectfully presented.

JOHN FORSYTH.

The Message was read; and after some remarks by Messrs. Clay, and Preston, was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The Bill to establish certain post offices and post roads, was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time.

The Bill for the organization of the Navy, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

HOUSE.—No business of interest transacted in the House to-day.

Saturday, June 25.

SENATE.—A number of private pension bills were ordered to be read a third time.

Mr. Benton's Bill, granting certain gratuities of land to the States therein named, was laid on the table—yeas 22, nays 17.

HOUSE.—Nothing of interest to-day.

Monday, June 27.

SENATE.—Mr. White presented the proceedings of a large meeting of citizens assembled at Nashville, and a memorial, praying that Texas may be acknowledged as a sovereign, free, and independent State. Mr. White expressed his acquiescence in the feeling and action of this meeting; and, on his motion, the proceedings were read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Preston offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, for defraying the expenses of an agent as commissioner to Texas, whenever the President may think it proper to make such appointment.

This resolution lies for consideration.

Mr. Webster offered resolutions in substance as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of War, lay before the Senate early in the next session of Congress, an account of all moneys paid away under contracts made with their Departments, and by the several disbursing officers, out of appropriations made at this session.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury cause to be published, during the recess of Congress, the amount of money in the Treasury which is subject to draft.

These resolutions lie for consideration.

The Senate proceeded to consider the Message of the President of the United States, returning the Bill fixing a day for the annual meeting of Congress, and for the close of the first session of each Congress.

The question being on the passage of the Bill, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding, a short debate ensued, in which Messrs. Morris, Goldsborough, Porter, Wall, Southard, Niles, and Walker took part. After which the bill was *rejected*—yeas 16, nays 23.

HOUSE.—Mr. Bell presented the memorial of the citizens of Nashville relative to the recognition of Texian independence; and in relation thereto, asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That an appropriation be made for the outfit and salary of a Minister to the Republic of Texas, to be appointed by the President at as early a day as shall appear to him to be expedient and proper.

Laid on the table.

Mr. McKay, of North Carolina, for the third or fourth time, moved the suspension of the Rules to enable him to offer the following resolutions; which were read:

Resolved, That the power of taking money from the People, by laying and collecting duties, imposts, and excises, is one of the most sacred of the trusts vested in the General Government; that it is enforced solely to enable it to command the necessary means to execute the objects for which it was instituted, and that to exact money from the People when not necessary for those objects, or more than may be necessary, would be, on the part of the Government, a manifest breach of trust and to the People unjust and oppressive.

Resolved, That the revenue receivable under the present laws is, and will be more than is required for the fair and legitimate wants of the Government, and that provision ought to be made for its reduction.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury report to this House, at the commencement of the next session, what alteration can be made in the existing tariff of duties, consistently with the principles of the several acts imposing duties upon imports, with a view to reduction.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury also report upon the best mode of diminishing the revenue arising from the Public Lands, without retarding the settlement of the new States, or impairing the interests of the General Government; and generally his views as to the best mode of reducing the revenue to the fair and constitutional wants of the Government.

The question being taken, the motion to suspend was lost—yeas 127, nays 72; not two thirds.

Mr. Conner moved that the Rules be suspended to enable him to report the bill establishing certain post routes returned from the Senate with amendments. Agreed to.

The Bill making appropriations to carry into effect certain Indian Treaties, was taken up.

Tuesday, June 28.

SENATE.—*Rescinding Resolutions.*—On motion of Mr. White, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution offered by him, some time ago, *rescinding* the resolution of the Senate of March, 1834, declaring that the President had transcended his authority in reference to the removal of the deposites.

Mr. White addressed the Senate at length in explanation and support of his views, for nearly three hours, when he asked the yeas and nays on his resolution.

Mr. Walker then expressed the grounds on which he should vote against the resolution.

The yeas and nays being ordered, the question was taken on the rescinding resolution, and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. King, of Georgia, White—2.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Davis, Ewing of Ohio, Goldsborough, Hubbard, Kent, King, of Alabama, Knight, Leigh, Linn, Nicholas, Page, Rives, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Swift, Tomlinson, Walker, Wright—28.

So the resolution was *negatived*.

After some conversation between Messrs. Wright, Benton, and Clayton, the Senate agreed to take up Mr. Benton's *expunging* resolution to-morrow.

The Bill making an appropriation for building a Patent Office was passed—appropriates $100,000.

HOUSE.—The Speaker presented a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of War, containing the information called for by a resolution of the House yesterday, in relation to the Cherokee treaty lately ratified; which was ordered to lie on the table.

The Harbor Bill was passed.

Wednesday, June 29.

Mr. Clay presented a petition from a portion of the citizens of Kentucky, recommending the Colonization Society to the favorable notice of Congress; which was laid on the table.

Mr. Wall asked and obtained leave to introduce a Bill supplementary to the act to regulate the deposites of the Public Money; which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Senate proceeded to consider the Bill from the House, making appropriations for certain fortifications; which, on motion of Mr. Clay, was recommitted to the Committee of Finance, with instructions to report a Bill reducing the appropriations one-third.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

HOUSE.—The House, in Committee of the Whole, spent some time in the consideration of the Bill for the reorganization of the Post Office Department, which was laid aside; and

The Committee took up the Bill establishing certain post routes.

A Bill, fixing the time for the annual meeting of Congress on the 1st Monday in November, reported from the Committee on Engrossed Bills, was read three times and passed.

The Bill making appropriations for the Cumberland Road was passed.

From the National Intelligencer, June 28.

The Senate yesterday decided the fate of the bill, returned to that body with objections by the President of the United States, fixing the time of meeting of Congress at its annual sessions, and also the time of adjournment at the close of each first session of Congress. Two-thirds being required to pass it, the bill was rejected.

It is calculated that three-fourths of the lawyers in the Senate are opposed to the veto of the President in this case, on the constitutional question, although some of them, on the ground of expediency, are also opposed to the bill. The effect of this conflict of opinion has been to preclude a fair vote on the constitutional question. Could a vote have been obtained on that question alone, the veto would, we understand, doubtless have been annulled by a vote of two-thirds of the whole body. Several voted against the bill, the conclusions of whose minds were directly against the validity of the objections made to it by the President.

The Senate did not yesterday reach the Special Order of the Day, which was the resolution to expunge from the Journal certain proceedings of the Senate (respecting the removal of the deposites) in 1834. It is probable, however, that the question will come on before the Session closes, and that, when it does, it will be decided without further debate.

The vote on the day before yesterday against reminding the proceedings proposed to be expunged, showed decisively the sense of the Senate upon that proposition. It ought to be borne in mind, however, that it was proposed by the mover, as an alternative to the expunging process, and that those who preferred the latter proposition to the former, as well as those to whom both propositions were obnoxious, voted against it. Mr. Senator White, in his speech, placed his rescinding motion on the ground of respect for the will of the State which he represents. Originally opposed to the resolution, he is consistent in moving, according to the wishes of his constituents, to rescind them. When the question comes up on the other alternative, we venture to predict that he will be found to be opposed to mutilating the record of the doings of the Senate.—ib. 30th inst.

Excitement in Marion county Missori.—Great excitement prevails in Marion county, Missouri, from the criminal and daring efforts of Abolition fanatics, leading to the death of a citizen. A letter of the 24th ult. from Marion city, published in the St. Louis *Republican*, states the following particulars. One Wm. Muldrow, an Abolitionist, had brought out a young man with him from the East to officiate as Secretary, and who had publicly expressed Abolition sentiments, and had also been actively engaged in circulating Abolition papers. The consequence was that a mob of 90 to 100, took the fellow to tar and feather him, but after consultation, in view of his youth, let him escape; they went however, to the College, and seized a box of Abolition tracts, and set fire to them. On Sunday, Dr. Nelson preached at the Camp Ground, seven miles from Palmyra; and after the sermon, Muldrow rose with a paper in one hand and an open knife in the other, and commenced reading a paper, requesting subscription from those in favor of abolishing slavery. Dr. Bosely pronounced him a scoundrel; Muldrow persisted; Dr. B. struck him with a cane, the sheath of which came off, and some one took the sword from him. Muldrow plunged his knife into Dr. B's side, whether before or after the latter drew a pistol, is doubtful. Dr. B. it is thought may recover. Great confusion ensued and Muldrow made his escape, and the Sheriff went in quest of him. Muldrow was afterwards given up by his friends for trial, which was to take place the day after; but it was thought that he would be Lynched. Dr. Nelson endeavored to escape, but was taken at Quincy.

Some of the young men at the College, soon after, sent a threat to Palmyra, that they would persist in expressing Abolition sentiments, and in an instant 42 men left for College on horseback, with what result was not known.

Constitution of Texas.—We have received in pamphlet form, the Constitution of this new republic, adopted in convention, on the 17th March, 1836. It is modelled in its great leading features, and most of its details, on the Constitution of the U. S., allowance being made for the difference between a federative and single government. The first President is to serve two years, and his successor three years, and to be ineligible for the next succeeding term. We regret to see, in the constitution of the judiciary, a departure from the great principle of judical independence, which secures to judges their offices by the tenure of good behavior. The Texian judges are to hold their offices for four years and to be re-eligible—and we very much fear that they will become the tools of party or weathercocks of popular opinion. Servitude is established as to slaves now in Texas, and as to such as may be brought from the U. S. Congress is denied the power to emancipate slaves. Free persons, of African descent, in whole or in part, are forbidden to reside permanently in the republic; and the importation or admission of negroes, except from the U. S., is forever prohibited and declared to be piracy.

The salary allowed to the Cashier of "the Citizens' Bank," at New Orleans, (Mr. J. B. Perrault) is $13,000, which, with his house, &c. will be equal to $15,000 per annum. So much for the compensation of a cash-keeper. In most of the States, a judge, who keeps the public peace, and protects or sequestrates life, liberty, and property, by his adjudications under the laws, receives hardly the tenth part of this salary, out of which, moreover, he has to pay his travelling expenses. Louisiana, however, it ought to be observed, is more liberal to her judges, though she does not allow them quite so princely a salary as "the Citizens" allow to their cashier. She gives to her chief judge $5,000 a year, and to her Governor $7,500.

Latest from the Creeks.

Office of the Augusta Constitutionalist, July 1.

The following is all we have from the West in addition to what will be found in this morning's paper. A postscript published in the *Macon Messenger* of the 30th ult. says, "we have just learned that Gen. Scott has detached five companies of mounted men among them the Bibb Cavalry, in pursuit of the Indians that committed the depredations in Baker county, on Saturday last. They are under the command of Major Alford, and have received orders to follow the enemy night and day, and if necessary, even to the banks of the Withlacoochee. Our informant is of the opinion that these are not Jim Henry's Indians, who, he thinks, are still in the swamps on the Chattahoochee, entirely surrounded by the whites, and without the least chance of escape. A smart cannonading was heard in that direction on Sunday night, which continued for upwards of an hour—the result not known."

The Milledgeville Standard Extra, of the 30th ult. contains what follows, which corroborates the report we published this morning. From all that has transpired, we are led to believe that either Jim Henry and his gang have succeeded in making his escape from the troops on the Chatahoochee, or some other Chief has taken his gang with him and is making his way for Florida, burning and murdering every thing and being he comes across."

"*Indian Massacre at Baker!!!*—We have just learned, upon authority which we cannot doubt, the melancholy intelligence, that a party of Indians had massacred thirteen persons in Baker county, Georgia, on Sunday last, at about 10 o'clock. A. M.

"The party is said to have consisted of more than 100 warriors, and a number of women and children; they had with them sixty or seventy horses.

"The people are leaving that county, and the roads are crowded with families removing to the up-country.

"The families of Jones and Nix, John Padgett and child, and William Hays, on the Coosawatchie, are among the murdered—Hollowell's wife and child are badly wounded, and himself killed—and how many have fallen is unknown.

"It is believed this band of hostiles are on their way to Florida.

"May vengeance soon overtake them!"

Gov. Call has taken command of the Florida war, and has his head quarter at Fort Drane.

[*From the Augusta Constitutionalist, of July 4.*]

From Columbus.—The following, from the Columbus Sentinel of the 1st instant, is the only intelligence we received by last evening's Western mail.

An express came in to the Governor last night, bringing intelligence of the escape of the hostile Indians probably under Jim Henry, and that on their way through, they have murdered fourteen whites. General Scott, it is said, started off a company of mounted men after them, but the Indians were two days ahead; but little prospect is entertained of overtaking them. The express states, that the supposed number of Indians were near 300, and they were well mounted, &c. The Indians crossed the Chattahoochee only three miles below Roanoke, and thus with an army opposed to them of nearly 5,000 effective men, and in their very midst, have these desperadoes escaped, carrying death and destruction in their train. In justice to Governor Schley, we are happy to state, that some time since, anticipating the Indians would escape, whenever they got hard pressed, he took the precaution to order Gen. Wilcox, of Telfair county, to have a sufficient armed force stationed in Baker county, to intercept them, and that the men who were thus ordered for this purpose, absolutely refused to be commanded by Gen. Wilcox, and have thought proper to disperse, in defiance of every effort of Gen. W. to the contrary. If necessary, we will publish the order of his Excellency to Gen. Wilcox, and the correspondence between the parties which will entirely exculpate Gov. Schley from blame.

We have just had an interview with Maj. John J. Salter, direct from Fort Jones, who gave us the intelligence that information had reached that place yesterday, previous to his leaving, that Col. Thomas Holmes, of Baker county, with his command of 125 men, had overtaken the Indians near the Florida line, and was giving them battle.—In consequence of the Indians having a superior force, he was fighting, retreating and advancing intending thereby to hold them at bay until he could be reinforced. The bearer of the information further stated that he had met Col. Bell with two hundred and fifty men, in twenty miles of him, pressing with all speed to his assistance. The probability is, therefore, that the scoundrels will yet be brought to justice. Lord send it.

[*From the Macon Messenger, June 30.*]

We have just learnt that Gen. Scott has detached five companies of mounted men, among them the Bibb Cavalry, in pursuit of the Indians that committed the depredations in Baker County, on Saturday last.—They are under the command of Col. Alford, and have received orders to follow the enemy, night and day, and if necessary, even to the banks of the Withlacoochee. Our informant is of the opinion that these are not Jim Henry's Indians, who, he thinks, is still in the swamps, on the Chatahoochee, entirely circumvented by the whites, and without the least chance of escape.

A smart cannonading was heard in that direction on Sunday night, which continued for upwards of an hour—the result was not known.

We trust, for the sake of our fellow-citizens in the lower Counties, to say nothing of the reputation of our Generals, that these Indians will not, also give us the slip and secure their retreat to Florida. The grand scheme and plan of the campaign as laid down on paper, and attempted to be put in practice, was to establish a cordon of posts and intercept the retreat of the Indians to Florida; yet we see that 100 have escaped the meshes that were laid for them, and made good their way, murdering, burning, and robbing, deliberately, as they went.

We fear that, the bold and cunning savage, Jim Henry, is more than a match in the art of war, for General Scott, or even General Sanford—albeit, they have the advantages of the council, and advice of the Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Governor Schley.

WASHINGTON, June 22.

Fatal Duel.—A duel was fought this morning, a short distance from Washington, by two young gentlemen connected with the Navy, viz: John F. Sherborne, son of the former Register of the Navy, and Daniel Key, son of the prosecuting attorney of our Circuit Courts. The latter was shot through the body and died on the field, and his remains brought to his father's residence, which gave the family the first intimation of the heart rending catastrophe. Their house presented the most agonising scene I ever witnessed.—*N. York Courier.*

The President has stricken from the Navy list, the name of Midshipman Sherborne.

Contract Expired.—Mr. Wilkins, Minister to Russia, has returned according to contract; absence twenty months; salary two years $18,000; outfit $9,000; return expenses $4,500; total *Thirty-one Thousand five Hundred Dollars!!* *Quid pro quo* for abandoning the interest of the State of Pennsylvania, and his own opinion. Something must now be done for Dr. Sutherland. Cam says he wants a place in the Cabinet. The poor people! how their money is squandered by this economical administration. If one hundred of these pure patriots would volunteer for the Seminole war, we would consent to give each the same outfit, but nothing for return.

ROCKY RIVER

Classical Male Academy.

THE Trustees of this Institution inform the community in the adjacent counties, that the first session of the ensuing year commenced on the 4th instant, under the direction of Mr. Graves.

The Trustees take the present opportunity of expressing their high approbation of the devotedness of Mr. McDowell (the former Teacher) to the interests of this Institution, and that under his discipline and instruction, the Academy had flourished beyond their most sanguine expectations.—Although Mr. McDowell has left us, yet we congratulate the public in being so very fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. Graves. This gentleman comes to us no only as a Graduate of the University of this State, but (privately) recommended by the Faculty of that Institution; and in order that the public may have no doubts of the talents and acquirements of this gentleman, we deem it our duty to state that he received the distinguishing honors of our State College, at the late Commencement.

Mr. G. intends to continue teaching two or more years, and if a young man will commence at the first session, he can be prepared to join the Sophomore Class in almost any of the Colleges in the U. States. Here will also be a fine chance for young men to complete their English Education: and the Trustees will endeavor to furnish Globes and Astronomical Apparatus to facilitate their progress.

The usual branches in a Classical and English Education will be taught; and the customary prices for Tuition and Boarding.

CYRUS A. ALEXANDER,
in behalf of the Trustees.

July 7, 1836. 304

To the Public!

MRS. C. MITCHELL respectfully informs the Citizens of Charlotte and travellers, that she will take in *WASHING* at her residence, two doors East of the Carriage Shop. All articles left will be well washed and ironed, and neatly done up.—She will be responsible for all articles sent. She requests a fair trial—and no charges made if the work is not well done.

July 2, 1836. 301tf

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the South West, offers for sale his House and Lot in the Town of Charlotte, on Church St. The house is large, of good materials, built by a good workman, and the most convenient in the town; it has all necessary out buildings attached to it, together with a good Garden and well. I will also sell so much of my household furniture as I shall not need, a few pieces of new cabinet work of first quality, and 10 or 12 sett of new bedsteads, all of which may be seen, and terms known by calling on the subscriber at his residence.

JOS. P. PRITCHARD.

July 6, 1836. 301-tf

An Apprentice

TO the Printing Business, will be taken at this office, if application be made early. A boy from the country preferred.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

BENTON AND CO. ON THE WANE.

The Washington correspondents of various journals concur in stating that "Bombastes Benton," the great Humbug of the 19th century, is fast sinking to his proper level. When he and his co-laborer, Senator Wright, the mouth-piece of Van Buren, affirmed that there would be no surplus to divide, the correspondent of the U. S. Gazette says:

"Mr. Rives met all these statements by an arithmetical calculation. The receipts for the first quarter (said Mr. Rives) are 11 millions—taking round numbers—the receipts for the second quarter are 9 millions. This gives 20 millions for the first six months. It is well known that the most busy financial time has to come, but if you only double the first quarter, it gives 40 millions for the year: add this to the 25 millions it will make an aggregate of 65 millions. Mr. Rives said he did not see how this sum could be used in the course of the year. Is it possible (said he) that any gentleman can rise here, and say that we shall dare to expend 65 millions in any one year? When did any year's expenditure exceed 25 millions, save in a particular year, when the expenditure reached 34 millions? The Creek war has passed away—the cloud which hung over the South-west in consequence of the contest in Texas, has disappeared. Would any gentleman then say that we could expend 65 millions? He revolted at the idea of such an expenditure, and the people would revolt at it. He then went on to eulogize Jefferson as the author of the navy, and declared that in his notion of the gun boats, he had gone in advance of the age: we are now falling into the very same idea, when we are building steam batteries, which are nothing more than Mr. Jefferson's gun boats with the advantage of steam. He considered that gentlemen were dragged along by the weight of the surplus revenue, to vote for appropriations which were not necessary or justifiable. He wished to see gentlemen relieved from this influence, emancipated from all artificial motives, and that every appropriation shall hereafter be left to rest on its own merits. He predicted that there would be nearly 30 millions of surplus money in the Treasury in the commencement of the next year, and he wished to see the administration proposing some reduction by means of which the revenue may be prevented from increasing. After Mr. Rives had spoken for some time in a style of real eloquence, he sat down, and Mr. Tallmadge made a most excellent, a most able speech on the same side. He called on Mr. Benton to come down from his lofty flight of imagination, and to tread the path of common sense; said it was high time that the people knew who were in favor of this dreamy pursuit of a golden currency, and he wished it to be proclaimed to the world that he did not support any of the ideal notions of a gold currency, which had been projected by the Senator from Missouri, nor any other notion which went to the overthrow of the credit system of the country. When these speeches of Mr. Rives and Mr. Tallmadge, and the speech of Mr. Pearce of Rhode Island, made in the house to-day, about members getting money from pet banks for speculations, (on which a committee is raised) shall be published, the regency will look blue."

This "gold humbug" will be the jest and scorn of all future time. Posterity will wonder that any *Senator* should have had the daring effrontery to attempt to palm such a palpable cheat upon an intelligent people—and still more that any considerable portion of such a people should have been credulous enough to swallow the gilded bait. It shows how nearly the "Golden Age" approaches the *Age of Brass*, when such an impudent piece of quackery could have a moments's success.

The correspondent of the New York Star has the following paragraphs:

"The language of Tallmadge, as I said above, was decidedly opposed to that which his colleague had used time after time before. He denounced the course of Benton as deceitful, and his *gold* principles as the principles, merely, of humbug. He utterly refused his consent to go with him in his prodigal system of waste of the public money. He viewed the history of the rise and progress of our national prosperity, and deduced that prosperity from measures directly opposed to those of Wright, Benton, and their gold and glory companions.—He admitted that it was a thing to regret—a separation from his friends in politics—he admitted it with feeling; but he had a judgment of his own, and he should act upon it, with a sense of independence, without which its value was nothing.

"Rives used no language of flummery, in his denunciation of the system of expenditures, which had been acted upon by Jackson and his friends. All he should say was, if his party required of him to go along with them, in advocating and acting upon the system of prodigality which they advocated and acted upon, that party he should desert. In contrast, he referred to a history of the past—to the administration of other Presidents—and especially to the doctrines of Jefferson, to enforce his arguments—and declared that he could not reject this bill, when he remembered the language of Jackson himself. He went for national prosperity and honor, and that too, as contradistinguished from the mere expediency of party. This was language worthy of a man. The simple fact that it was such, was sufficient to alarm Benton and his band—for what that they say is made upon principle worthy only of slaves."

Well might Mr. Van Buren exclaim to his friend Cuthbert, with these sad evidences of party defection before his eyes, "we are, my dear friend, in a bad box;" for as Mr. Clay eloquently and beautifully exclaimed, when the approval of the Distributing Bill, by the President, was communicated to the Senate, "the day begins to dawn, and the night of corruption is passing from the land!" May we not hope that the mantle of prophecy rested upon the orator?

Charlotte:

Friday, July 15, 1836.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CAUCUS.

Republican Whig Ticket:

EDWARD B. DUDLEY, *for Governor.*
HUGH L. WHITE, *for President.*
JOHN TYLER, *for Vice-President.*

COUNTY CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE

Senate: W. JULIUS ALEXANDER.

Commons: WASHINGTON MORRISON, Dr. WILLIAM A. ARDREY, Col. SOLOMON REED.

James Madison is no more!

The last of the great lights of the Revolution, the brightest of those great minds, which, like the pillar of fire of old, conducted the American Israel through the trials of the scarcely less important era following the Revolution, and gave to his country the repose, security, and happiness of a wise, regular, stable, and consolidated Government; this pure, and beautiful, and benign light, has at length sunk below the horizon, and is quenched forever in this world. Glorious indeed has been its long course, and though no more to be seen, it has left a radiance in the firmament at which his country will long gaze with admiration and gratitude.

For more than thirty years, the name of JAMES MADISON has, more than that of any other living man, been associated, in the mind of United America, with the principles and the fabric of our Government. He was the principle architect in its construction, if he did not lay its corner-stone.—He lived to see it endure many trials, survive great dangers, and to promise endurance for ages.

He died on the morning of Tuesday, the 28th June. He was born on the 16th March, in the year 1751; and was, of course, when he died, of the patriarchal age of more than eighty-five years.

His end, visibly approaching some days before, was such as that of a good and great man ought to be. His faculties undimmed till his latest hour, he expired without a struggle, free from pain, from regret, and from cause of reproach.—*Nat. Int.*

☞ At a recent meeting of the Van Buren Party at Fayetteville, where Mr. Henry, Chairman, now Commissioner, presided, it was recommended to the people to require among other stipulations, from the candidates for the Legislature "that they should be *Jackson* VAN BUREN men." How characteristic of that party, and at the same time, how degrading that an American People, who once would have frowned upon any attempt by the incumbent in office to dictate to them his successor, should suffer themselves to be appealed to successfully in this way.

Who before ever heard of a Washingtonian Adams man, or of a Jeffersonian Madison man, or of any President ever intimating his preference of one candidate over another. But the Van Buren party know that their man, unconnected with Jackson, to use an expressive phraze we have seen somewhere, "could not even stand alone." Hence that continual connection of their names; hence the letter extracted from by Jackson, to Parson Gwyn, announcing his preference; hence his interference with the Tennessee and Alabama Legislatures, against Judge White; hence the sad spectacle of a man whose ambition is not satisfied with filling the highest office in the gift of the people—but boldly uses his influence and that of the whole patronage of the Government, to place in the chair a favorite successor. Will a free, American people, permit such dictation? If they do they hold out an inducement to every succeeding President to attempt the same thing with impunity. With the immense and increasing patronage of the executive, the attempt will in all probability, be successful. The freedom then of elections will be mere form, we will perform the physical operation of putting ballots in the box, but freedom of will, that which renders the privilege of voting only valuable, will have departed forever. The President for the time being names his successor,—the office-holders who breathe under his smile and expire at his frown, echo the name, the press and the patronage of government are brought to exercise their powerful influence in his favour—the people, poor souls, vote and believe they exercise a freeman's privilege, while they are merely fulfilling the wishes of a dictator.—Such will be the result, we firmly and honestly believe, of the success of the "Jackson VAN BUREN Candidate."

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.

One would suppose from the noise made by the Van Buren men in this State, on the subject of obeying instructions, and the efforts they make to use that as a test question, that on that subject they were perfectly intangible, and that they at least had no beam to pick out of their own eyes. Let us see how ther acts stand the test. We presume it will be admitted as an undeniable proposition, that the most legitimate means of conveying instructions are by votes at the Polls. In this there can be no cavil.

ling. At the Presidential election in 1824, the electoral vote of North Carolina, by a large majority, was given to General Jackson. The election went to the House of Representatives, of which R. D. Spaight, the present Van Buren candidate for Governor, was a member. Not only the State but Mr. Spaight's own district had given General Jackson a majority. What then was he instructed to do by the most legitimate means of instruction? Certainly to vote for General Jackson. Did he do so?—No! He with a number of others, who are now attempting to get into office upon the cry of instruction, in the very face of it, voted for William H. Crawford. So much for Gov. Spaight's obedience of instructions.

In the new constitution ratified in November last, is an article prohibiting the eligibility of persons holding office under the General Government to offices within this State. This Constitution was ratified by a large majority, particularly in the western part of the State,—Mecklenburg County giving more than a thousand votes majority in favor of its ratification. What was this saying, but that the people thought it so improper to elect persons holding offices under the General Government to offices in this State, that they made them constitutionally ineligible. In the face of this certainly strongly expressed opinion—this instruction so directly given, the Van Buren Party in the last Legislature elected Romulus M. Saunders, who was then holding the office of Commissioner under the treaty with France at the salary of $3,3337 per annum, a Judge of the Superior Courts. Not only so, but the people of Mecklenburg may be surprised to learn that this partizan election, against their expressed will and instruction was sustained by their representatives, who are now daily prating of the necessity of obedience to instructions, virtually showing that they are only willing to abide by instructions when it does not interfere with party tactics.

GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION.

In the excitement of our County election, the people should not forget that they will be called upon on the 2d Thursday in August, to vote for an individual to fill the gubernatorial office in this State. It is presumed that the election, like all others, since the Van Buren tactics have been introduced into the State, will be decided by a partizan vote. Be it so! We can but express our regret that such a system has been so successfully implanted into our State—a system more detrimental to the existence of the rights and prosperity of the States than any which could be devised. The question is not now, will a measure contribute to the prosperity of the State? but will it aid in sustaining the party? Not, is such a man capable of filling an office? but, is he worthy of it from his adherence to the party? To such, however, if any there be who do not only ask to what party the candidate for the office of Governor belongs, we would say that Gen Dudley deserves their support in an eminent degree over his competitor, Gov. Spaight.

When we say that Gov. Spaight has been a member of Congress, where he attended the last Congressional *caucus* so deprecated by the people, and when he voted against the majority of the people of his State and District, for Crawford as President of the United States, that he has been a member of the Legislature for a number of years undistinguished for any thing except his being a standing candidate for the office of Governor, we have his history. We beg pardon, he has been distinguished in his Legislative career for an uncompromising hostility to the western part of the State—always with one exception, voting against the republican principle, that the majority ought to rule. For these services he now, forsooth, requests the good people of the west to do him the honour of casting their first votes for Governor in his favour.

We will recur to this subject.

☞ It was only last week we had occasion to exhibit to our readers a specimen of Mr. Louis D. Henry's chairman, &c. services to the party, for which, with others of a similar character, he has now received his reward, being appointed Commissioner under the Act to carry into effect the Convention between Spain and the United States. We suppose Mr. Henry's account against the Van Buren Party was passed somewhat in the following form:

Louis D. Henry, (N. C.)
In account current with the Jackson Van Buren Party.
Cr.

By services as Chairman of the Central Committee,	$1,000 00
By Circulars published,	1,000 00
Presiding at the *great* meeting in Fayetteville,	1,000 00
Sundry other services,	500 00
	$3,500 00
Dr. To Commissioner's Salary,	3,500 00

MOUNTAINS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Now, when the Sun pours down upon us the full effects of his summer rays,—when the air is dry and enervating in its influence on our system,—when bilious looking eyes, and a head-ache, begin to remind us of the nature of our climate, all who possess the means of travelling, and who delight in the beautiful and sublime, should, when ladies are concerned (and where should they not be) hitch in their horses to their buggies or carriages and hie away to the pure and bracing air, the bright and rapid streams of our mountains. To those who are unfortunately still ranked under the class of single gentlemen, we would recommend the single horse as possessing many advantages in its independence of the character of the road, and the exhilarating influence which is always produced, by travelling on horse-back through a fine country.

It had been our lot and our misfortune never to have seen a mountain except a hazy view of the top of King's Mountain, as seen from the steeple of the Presbyterian Church in this place, and a blue cloud like breach upon the horizon, which may be witnessed from the neighboring village of Lincolnton. With these limited exceptions, we had never looked upon the magnificence and grandeur displayed in the mountainous country, when a friend of ours who had discovered other beauties besides those of its scenery in the vallies of the mountain, invited us to his wedding. Never shall we forget the feelings of rapture—almost of childish delight—which we experienced when mountain rising above mountain, until they were lost in the blue haze of the distant horizon, first broke upon our enraptured gaze, hitherto only accustomed to the little eminences displayed in our comparatively level country. That our vehicle was not upset and our nether limbs, if not our neck broken, was rather owing to the intelligence of our horse, who trudged along totally unconscious of the view around him, or who having perhaps travelled the road before, was disposed to indulge in his master's feelings, in which this second visit did not permit him to anticipate. Whatever the cause, we never recur to the time without a feeling of gratitude towards our faithful animal, for at the time we were too much engrossed in observing the grand display of nature's works before us, to remember that according to one of the same nature's laws, running our wheel over one of the rocks which lay scattered along the road would throw our body pass the point where the centre of gravitation at the time being was, cause us to lose our equilibrium, and hurl horse, vehicle, and our humble selves indiscriminately down a precipice of some fifty or a hundred feet, into the stream which foamed, leaped, and bounded at its bottom. Then those beautiful mountain streams—how exhilarating their appearance, as in their bright clearness, they leap rather than run along their rocky beds—conveying to the mind the idea of youthful purity in its first gambols, undisturbed by the filth and mud which its future contact with the vices of life is so apt to stir up. Even the thought of their icy coldness is pleasant and refreshing, while we are setting under a mid-day sun, wiping the perspiration from our heated brow, and puffing and blowing in the vain hope of exciting the pity of a cool breeze. Bright fountains of the Catawba—sparkling falls of the Broad, how we would delight now to lave our heated limbs in your clear and silvery waters. How provoking is sometimes this necessary attention to business—this compulsory labour for the purpose of making a support—but more than all, the want of wealth when the thought comes across the mind—of our being compelled to endure the ills to which our warm climate subjects us. But we again say to all those who are not thus unfortunately situated, hie then away to the enjoyments to be found in the midst of the towering tops and bright valleys of the Blue Ridge. As we will be prevented from partaking of these pleasures, we may be induced by way of solace to ourselves and those of our friends left behind to recur more particularly to what we ourselves "ha seen o' the bonnie blue hills."

[COMMUNICATED FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

Fourth of July at Steel Creek.

According to previous resolution, the 60th Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated by the citizens of Steel Creek, in this County, on the 4th instant, in a very superb and becoming manner. The various arrangements for honoring the occasion, were entered into upon a liberal and patriotic scale, and the celebration was conducted in a style highly creditable to all who participated in it.

In addition to the splendid Cavalry Company of Captain Neel, and the Infantry Company of Captain Knox, (both of Steel Creek,) two very fine Infantry Companies from adjacent sections of the County, under the command of Captain Rives and Captain Smith, attended on the occasion. A large number of Ladies who honored the celebration with their presence, and the throngs of Citizens and Strangers present from this and the adjoining Counties, exhibited an assemblage which, for respectability, for numbers, for patriotism, for beauty, has never been surpassed in Mecklenburg Co.

On the previous evening and night torrents of rain fell, and until ten o'clock on the morning of the 4th the heavens were obscured by threatening clouds, which continued at intervals to drop passing showers; but at the hour mentioned, as if Nature had determined to smile upon the scene, and cheer on the celebration, a breeze sprung up, the clouds rolled away, and the sun shone out in all his splendor. The military and other citizens, who had been collecting but languidly and slowly in the earlier and more unfavorable part of the morning, now poured in with spirit and in large bodies; and soon the splendid Parade-Ground of the Steel Creek Troops was alive with occupants, merry to take part in the military exercises of the day, but the greater portion were spectators, of course.

At between eleven and twelve o'clock the Military were formed, when the firing of the Cannon once gave the signal for the commencement of their manœuvring. After going through all the evolutions usual on such occasions, and being reviewed by the Marshals of the Day, the Cavalry were dismounted, and the whole military and civil throng were ranged in order, preparatory to proceeding to the Stand at which the Declaration was to be read, and the Oration delivered.

The Procession then moved from the field, towards the Stand, in the following order:

Marshals of the Day.
A Band of Martial Music.
The Revolutionary Veterans present, two and two.
The Reader and Orator.
Capt. Reves' and Capt. Smith's Companies.
The President and Vice President of the Day.
Music.
The Ladies in sections of four.
Captain Neel's Company.
Captain Knox's Company.
Citizens.

During the procession, several handsome countermarches were performed, and upon arriving at the Stand, the Troops divided, and "presented arms," when the Ladies marched through the lines to the seats prepared for them in the shade of the trees around. The military and other citizens then took their appropriate stations; and the business of the Stand commenced.

The Rev. Mr. White offered up a fervent and eloquent Prayer, appropriate to the occasion.

Zenas A. Grier, Esq., then rose, and, after making some very excellent observations in reference to the history of the first settlement of the original thirteen States, and the causes which led to the colonists to take the step which his audience had met to commemorate, read the Declaration of American Independence, in an emphatic, graceful, and imposing manner.

One gun was fired by the Artillery at the conclusion of the reading of the Declaration; after which, R. J. McDowell, Esq., (the Orator of the Day,) arose, and addressed the audience for about forty-five minutes, in an eloquent Oration, highly gratifying to his hearers and eminently creditable to himself, for its appositeness to the occasion, its fervid patriotism, and, no less, its chaste composition.

The Artillery again thundered its applause; and the Procession then took up its march to the grove where the Barbacue was served, which was tastefully spread out upon three tables, each about 50 feet long, and running parallel with each other, at the distance of ten feet apart. The Marshals of the Day, and the President and Vice-Presidents presided at the Tables.

After the Dinner was concluded, the following Toasts were drank, amid the animated cheerings of the company, and the deafening roar of artillery.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. *The Day we celebrate:* A distinguished era in the history of the world—may it always find us a free, a virtuous, a happy, and an united people. [1 gun—3 cheers.

2. *The Signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration:* the pioneers of freedom—appealing to the law of nature, the first to dissolve the union of British domination and American allegiance.—[1 gun—3 cheers.

3. *The American Declaration of Independence:* An imperishable witness of the virtuous principles of the Sages who projected and sustained it—entitling them to the highest niche in the temple of fame. [1 gun—3 cheers.

4. *The Soldiers of the Revolution:* A Spartan band, whose watchword was Liberty or Death—may their sons never forget the sufferings endured to sustain our free institutions.—[1 gun—6 cheers.

5. *North Carolina and her Bill of Rights:* May the Freedom of Election be preserved, the Trial by Jury be maintained, and the Liberty of the Press be secured, to the latest posterity.—[1 gun—3 cheers.

6. *The Army and Navy of the United States:* The pride of their country in peace, the terror of their enemies in war. [1 gun—3 cheers.

7. *The memory of Washington:* The instrument, under Providence, of achieving our independence—in the cabinet, in the field, and in the walks of private life, a model for imitation.—[1 gun—7 cheers.

8. *The President of the United States.* [1 gun—3 cheers.

9. *The United States of America:* The asylum of the oppressed, "the land of the free and the home of the brave." [1 gun—7 cheers.

10. *The Judiciary of the United States:* A co-ordinate branch of the Government, hitherto unsullied—distinct from the Legislative and Executive, and standing aloof alike from the purse and the sword, the best expedient which can be adopted to secure a steady, upright, and impartial administration of Justice. [1 gun—3 cheers.

11. *Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures:* Equal Rights to all, Exclusive Privileges to none. [1 gun—5 cheers.

12. *The Union of the States:* Consecrated by the blood of our forefathers—we will cling to it as the ark of our political salvation.—[1 gun—7 cheers.

13. *The Fair Sex:* They are to the world, what the soul is to the body, the vivifying, and animating principles—We are deeply sensible of the honor done us by the personal attendance of many of them at our festival. [3 guns—13 cheers.

The following letter from Gen. McLeary, a Revolutionary Soldier, who had been invited to join in the celebration at Steel Creek, was then read:

JUNE 29TH, 1836.

To the Steel Creek Committee of Invitation:—

GENTLEMEN: Your note of the 8th instant was duly received, inviting me to unite with my fellow-citizens of Steele Creek on the 4th of July, in celebrating the approaching Anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence. I have to express my deep regret that circumstances beyond my control, will prevent my attendance, and that I must therefore forego the gratification which the occasion would otherwise afford.

The glorious fruits of the day you are about to celebrate, are every where to be seen in our country—in its Liberty—in its free Institutions—in its present unexampled state of prosperity—and in the commanding attitude which we occupy as a nation, among the people of the earth. These blessing ought to be appreciated by every Patriot-friend of his country.

Accept, Gentlemen, assurances of my high respect, &c. H. McLEARY.

Messrs. A. Campbell, and others, Committee of Invitation.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By James A. Grier. *The Orator of the Day*—The address with which he has favored us is an honorable specimen of his talents and principles, and may be considered a sure presage of his future usefulness.

By a Guest. *The Reader:* He has done himself great credit this day; we look to him as the Orator on some future occasion of this sort.

By R. R. Taylor. *The Orator of the Day:* He has has done himself honor on the present occasion, may he prove to be a second Patrick Henry.

By James A. Grier. *Our Military Brethren who celebrate the Day with us:* The fire of their patriotism cannot be extinguished even by the successful ambition of a Military Chieftain.

By Zenas A. Grier. *The Declaration of Independence:* An immortal document. May its annual reading inspire each succeeding generation to preserve and assist in perpetuating the Liberty which their forefathers therein declared to be their "inalienable right."

By Francis M. Ross. *Our fellow-citizen, James Knox, Sen.,* who, in 1776 was found on the side of Liberty, fighting the enemies of his country, for the freedom we now enjoy. And what a glorious sight he presents us in 1836!—he is still found on the side of Liberty and the People, against the corrupt cabal at Washington, and its branches located in every part of the Union, whose motto is, "Give us the loaves and fishes, and let the Country and the Constitution take care of themselves."

By Andrew Grier, Esq. *Hugh L. White:* Identified in feeling and interest with the South—notwithstanding the *slang* of the filthy sheet at Washington, its echo and satellite at Raleigh, and the *new-made Democrats* in these parts, he will receive the votes of the Southern People.

By Capt. W. H. Neel. *Gen. E. B. Dudley:* The friend of the People, the true son of the State, the votary of Internal Improvements and Education, the uncompromising Republican, the Soldier of the last war, the consistent and uniform advocate of our recent State Convention, the Whig Candidate for Governor—old Mecklenburg will largely participate in the honor of elevating to the first office in the State, one so deserving the confidence of the People.

By Col. Thos. I. Grier. *Gov. Spaight:* The invariable and strenuous opponent of the Convention to amend the Constitution of the State. If there were no other objections to him, this one is sufficient to prevent Western men from giving him their votes as our next Governor.

By Col. Parks. *The Hon. John C. Calhoun*—the high-minded and intelligent statesman, the unyielding champion of Southern principles, his memory will long be cherished with patriotic pride, by every true son of the South.

By James A. Grier. Those are only fit to be called sons of the Heroes of '76, who think nothing valuable but Liberty.

By Capt. Wm. Reeves. May the spirit that influenced our forefathers to declare their Independence in '75, influence their sons in '36 to maintain it.

By Capt. Smith, of Providence. May the next Chief Magistrate be President of the whole People, and not merely the head of a party.

By a Guest. May the deliberations of the Convention this day assembled in Knoxville be conducted with unanimity; and may the result of their counsels be a speedy construction of the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail-Road.

By John M. Grier. *Martin Van Buren*—if elected, we may expect to see virtue and patriotism perish, justice slighted, the laws perverted or rendered useless, the people corrupted, the public treasury exhausted, and the power of the Government passing into the hands of flatterers, favorites, &c.

By Dr. R. T. Cheek. *Judge Mangum:* Unshaken in his patriotic love of Liberty, alike by the threats and slanders of corrupt partizans and the blandishments of profligate possessors of power, he stands the faithful sentinel on the watch-tower of the Rights of his State and the Liberties of his Country,—May he long continue to hold a station which he fills with so much credit to himself and so much safety to our institutions.

By James Porter. *Gov. Spaight:* His anti-Republican course in regard to the people of the 12th Congressional District, will be remembered in August, not only in that District, but in the whole State. He will not again have the power to deprive North Carolina of a Representative in Congress.

By Chas. G. Alexander. *The doctrines of Thomas Jefferson:* An imperishable monument to his memory, while a Republican exists on the earth.

By a Guest. If any one likes Van Buren for himself alone, let him vote for him, say I; but let no descendant of a Mecklenburg Republican Whig vote for him merely because Gen. Jackson says so. It cannot be that independence has altogether degenerated since 1775.

By W. A. Wilson. May the God of Heaven so dispense the blessings of his providence, as to save us from the evils of a corrupt administration, and preserve our happy Union on Constitutional principles.

By Col. Parks. *Andrew Jackson,* by his consummate skill and bravery as a general, brought the savage foe to submission, and saved the rich and populous city of New Orleans from the mouth of the British Lion.

By a Guest. We will go with Gen. Jackson in almost any thing but his effort to dictate to us whom we shall choose for his successor. That's carrying the joke a leetle too far—we can't stand it.

By Maj. Jos. Smith. *Judge White:* Untainted by Federalism, Tariffism, Abolitionism, or Caucusism, he will receive the hearty and united support of all the *real* Republicanism of the South and Southwest.

By Dr. R. T. Cheek. *The surviving Patriots of the Revolution:* May their remaining years be as happy and peaceful as their youthful years were perilous and honorable.

By Col. Thos. I. Grier. *Henry Clay,* the *Orator and Statesman:* May his unremitted exertions, in support of the Laws and Constitution of the United States, never be forgotten by the American People.

By Col. Wm. M. Grier. In the language of Andrew Jackson in 1824. *John C. Calhoun*—an honest man is the noblest work of God.

By James Porter. In the language of Jimmy Hutchison, "Our venerable Chief Magistrate General Andrew Jackson."

By Hamilton Dinkins. *Judge Mangum:* The only *true* representative of North Carolina in the Senate of the United States. How long will it be before our State will be allowed to have *two* Senators, devoted to her interests and her honor, in that august body?

By Col. Parks. *Capt. David Reid:* An officer and soldier in the Revolution, who fell at the battle of the Hanging Rock, gallantly fighting for the liberty and privilege we now have, of celebrating this day.

By Andrew Grier, Esq. *Legislative Votes:* May our Delegates in the next Legislature give better votes than those in the last, or be more successful in suiting their "explanations" of the bad ones to the "capacity" of their constituents when they get home.

By Captain Wm. H. Neel. *Expunging:* May black lines be drawn around Van, Tecumseh, Tappan, and Garrison, and they be together consigned to the maw of King Caucus.

By C. G. Alexander. *The Citizens of Newbern,* who, at the late Whig Dinner to Gen. Dudley, did not forget to render honor to "those Mecklenburg Patriots who first uplifted the banner of Independence, on the 20th of May, 1775."

By Dr. R. T. Cheek. *The Hon. Henry A. Wise:* The able and eloquent defender of the Constitution, the high-minded and independent statesman, he dares to oppose and expose a set of corrupt and intriguing demagogues.

By Capt. W. Faris. *The doctrine of the Spoils Party:* God bless me and my wife, my son John and his wife, we four and *no more.* Let all the rest shift for themselves.

By a Lady. *The Whig Candidate for the Presidency:* White by name, white in principle; may he take possession of the White House on the 4th of March next.

By Zenas A. Grier. *The Presidency.* It always has been filled by *white* men; may it continue to be so.

By R. R. Taylor. *The Ladies:* First in virtue, first in loveliness, first in the hearts of their countrymen—"Heaven's last best gift." A health to the present and the absent.

By Zenas A. Grier. *Leap Year and the Ladies:* May they improve the occasion, and be made happy by it.

By a Lady. *Old Bachelors:*

Oh! bear them to some distant shore,
Or solitary cell,
Where nought but savage monsters roar,
Where Love ne'er deign'd to dwell.

By several Ladies of Lincoln County. *The Gentlemen of Steel Creek:* Their hospitality and gallant bearing on this day, has won our hearts.

By a Gentleman of Steel Creek. Our hearts, our hands, our all, are at the service of the fair Ladies of Lincoln.

By an invited Guest. *Steel Creek:* The hospitality and patriotism of its sons, the beauty and amiability of its daughters, and the sterling Whig principles of both, have raised it to an elevated stand in the estimation of every lover of virtue, intelligence, and patriotism. Would that other Creeks would *rise,* by the same means, to the same elevation!

By the whole Company. *The Reader and Orator, and the Officers of the Day:* They have acquitted themselves with credit, for which they have our hearty thanks.

Several other Voluunteer Toasts were offered, but unfortunately lost.

At a meeting of the Committee of Arrangements, on the next day, resolutions were passed requesting the Orator of the Day to furnish a copy of his Oration for the press; and returning thanks to the Revolutionary Veterans, the two Military Companies, the Ladies, and the invited guests present, for the honor conferred on the Citizens of Steel Creek, by their attendance at the Celebration.

A GUEST.

☞ The last Standard complains of Gen. Dudley for having voted, whilst in Congress, against a bill to provide for the removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi; and charges that "to such votes and such language as he and others used in opposition to the policy of Gen. Jackson's recommendation, is our bleeding frontier indebted for what it is now suffering." So far from this being true, directly the reverse is the fact. It is in consequence of the very efforts made by the Administration to force the Indians away from their lands, that they have taken up arms. Does any one doubt this? Let it be recollected, that not a hostile act had been committed by the Seminoles from the period of their signal defeat in 1818, by Gen. Jackson, up to the last Fall. They were comparatively satisfied, and were too conscious of the power of the whites, to dare to commit hostilities until the immediate prospect of forcible expatriation was presented to them, when, rather than submit, they declared their determination to die upon their own soil. The true cause of the present Seminole war is, that the Government made a treaty, in 1832, we believe, with a small part of the Nation, for the lands of the whole, and binding the whole to remove at the end of three years. Powell, the present Chief, slew the Chief who was principally instrumental in making the treaty, and for this act, he was sustained by the Tribe. As the period for their removal approached, (indeed the Government Contractor for transporting them was in or near Florida with his vessels at the time,) they took up arms, to resist that very policy. It is that policy, then, which has caused the Indian wars, and the Administration is chargeable with the bloodshed.

To our mind, Gen. Dudley was right. The removal of the Indians may be a desirable object with those who live in their immediate vicinity, but their concentration in the territory west of the Mississippi, will probably not only not have the anticipated effect of preserving the race from extinction, but may lead more rapidly to that result. Brought into immediate neighborhood, differing in language, in character, in interests, with perhaps old feuds existing, it is almost certain that they will be incessantly at war among themselves.—But wo to the frontiers, if they should ever combine. Instead of a thousand warriors, as in Florida, or five or six thousand warriors, as in Georgia and Alabama, they might, if united, bring forty or fifty thousand into the field. If the Government, with all its Major Generals, and all its army, finds it so difficult to quell the present disturbances, what would be done in that case? And is it at all likely, that a removal to a wilderness, and a vast accession of force, would render them less warlike, or better disposed towards the whites?—On the contrary, they would be ten times more likely to make war upon us then than now, and more than ten times as difficult to subdue.—*Fay. Obs. 30th ult.*

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Louis D. Henry, of North Carolina, to be Commissioner, under the act to carry into effect the convention between Spain and the U. States.—*Globe.*

FEMALE SEMINARY.

Mr. Editor: It will doubtless oblige many of your readers, to be informed that the annual examination of the Female Seminary in this place, will occur during the last week of July. The exercises will continue three days, commencing on Wednesday morning the 27th and closing on Friday night. The patrons of the Seminary, and the community generally are respectfully invited to give their attendance on the occasion.

A. J. LEAVENWORTH.

Charlotte, N. C. July 14, 1836.

POSTSCRIPT.

Extract of a letter received in Augusta, dated, "Columbus, July 3.—The news of Jim Henry's being taken, appears to be confirmed, by late reports. There is no doubt but that the war in this quarter is at an end. Some of the Volunteers will be discharged this week.

Gen. Jesup wrote yesterday to the Post Master to order the agent to stock the road immediately. The mail will go through in all this week; so soon as it starts, I will inform you. The troops are quite sickly—the hospitals are full, but nothing is said of the Small Pox."

VENTRILOQUISM.

Friday & Saturday evenings, July 15th & 16th.

THE public are respectfully informed that **Mr. Kentworthy,** the celebrated Ventriloquist, will offer displays of the above curious and rare faculty, on Friday and Saturday evenings.

Previous to his *illustrations,* Mr. K. will deliver a *Lecture* on Ventriloquism.

Tickets 50 cents—to be had at the principal Hotels. *For particulars see Bills.*

Valuable TOWN Property,

FOR SALE,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

I WILL sell, on Tuesday of our August Court, that valuable House and Lots, on Main-street, immediately opposite Dr. Boyd's Hotel. It would be an excellent stand for a Tavern or Store.

The Terms of Sale will be *one third cash,* and the balance payable in one and two years—the purchaser giving bond with sufficient security. BEN. COHEN.

July 14, 1836. t08r

NOTICE.

A SUPPLY of fresh Chloride of Lime for Sale. R. A. WALLACE.

July 11, 1836. 2wr

DR. J. LEE

ACKNOWLEDGES the hospitality of the citizens of Charlotte, and informs them that he will again pass through their Town on the 25th inst. He will stop at Dr. Boyd's long enough to attend to any application made previous to that time.

July 10, 1836. 302-2w

BEEF! BEEF!!

Competition is the life of Trade.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his former customers in Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has been for six weeks past, and is now furnishing the Charlotte Market with good fresh Beef, and expects to do so throughout this season, as he has done heretofore on every Tuesday and Friday morning. He therefore flatters himself, if health permits, that he will be as punctual as formerly, and therefore solicits the continuance and patronage of his former friends, &c.

July 11, 1836. ISAAC CAMPBELL.

ATTENTION!

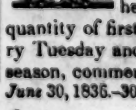
RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

YOU are hereby commanded to appear at McCord's Old Fields, on Thursday the 28th inst., armed and equipt as the Law directs, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By Order, JOHN HALL,

July 11, 1836. *Captain.*

BEEF! BEEF!!



THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Citizens of Charlotte, and its vicinity, that he willl furnish them with a quantity of first rate mountain beef, on every Tuesday and Friday, during the present season, commencing the 25th of July.

June 30, 1836.-301-tf JAS. SLOAN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BRIDE'S FAREWELL.

Why do I weep to leave the vine
Whose clusters o'er me bend!
The myrtle—yet, O call it mine!
The flowers I love to tend:
A thousand thoughts of all things dear,
Like shadows o'er me sweep:
I leave my sunny childhood here—
Oh, therefore let me weep!

I leave thee, Sister! we have played
Through many a joyous hour,
When the silvery green of the olive shade
Hung dim o'er fount and flower!
Yes, thou and I, by stream and shore,
In song, in prayer, in sleep,
Have been as we may be no more—
Sweet sister, let us weep.

I leave thee, Father! Eve's bright moon
Must now light other feet,
With gather'd grapes and lyre in tune
Thy homeward steps to greet!
Thou in whose voice to bless thy child
Lay tones of love so deep—
Whose eyes o'er all my youth have smil'd,
I leave thee—let me weep!

Mother, I leave thee! on thy breast
Pouring out joy and woe,
I've found that holy place of rest,
Still changeless, yet I go!
Like lull'd me with your strain,
Eyes that have watched my sleep!
Will earth give love like yours again,
Kind Mother, let me weep!

Be Short.—Some people have a roundabout way of getting at things, which is as wasteful of time as it is trying to the patience. I wish the printers would notice it in their papers, and advize every body, on all manner of subjects, to *be short*—I shall be so.

What can be more vexatious, when you are just going about your ordinary business, and perhaps in a hurry too, than for some idle fellow to take you by the button to say "only a word," and detain you half an hour, in durance vile, listening to a story without begining, middle, point or end; in which every little particular is intermingled with interminable digressions, silly comment, and fal-de-ral. Take such an one by the ears, tell him to *be short*, under the penalty of losing them.

My neighbor, Lewis Longyarn, has cost me more time than two cows are worth, within six months, by this very species of ill manners—and yet he thinks himself one of the cleverest fellows in the land, and laughs through all his stories as if there was a spice of wit in them. He accosted me to day as I was going to dinner; and this is an important business with me, for I am an old man, and my working days are nearly over. "Good morning uncle Oliver, I've a word to say to you." Well, *be short*, I'm called to dinner. "O, yes I'll be short!" But egad, before the fellow had explained to me how his pig had gotten into his cellar and overturned his milk-pans, the pudding was as cold as a stone, and worthy dame Dorothy almost uttered a complaint.

Short speeches, short stories, short courtships—a wise man will always *be short* in these things. I never knew a short sermon that was not more liked for it—a short story that had not the more pith in it or a short courtship that was not more fortunate than a long one. I showed a lad, who had been running after his sweetheart two years, old cousin Jeremiah's long purse, which measured half a yard, and had but a single sixpence in the bottom; he borrowed it to take down to Charlotte's and they both took a hint from it and got married at once.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, on the 1st of July, 1836.

A—Marcus Alexander, Wm. Addams, 3, Tho. H. Alexander, Hezekiah J. Alexander, Miss Mary Alexander, Joseph Axon, Mrs. Margt. Alexander, Maj. Thos. Alexander.

B—Thos. Bell, Miss Anna Berry, Wm. Banker, Abel Baker, John Barnett, & Co. John M. Beckhannon, Aaron Bryan, Jas. G. Blair, Mrs. Polly Bird, John or Wilson Bird, John Boyes, E. G. Bradley, L. H. Beaty, A. R. Briard, Jas. C. Brawley, Nathan Beaty.

C—Robt. Caldwell, John Cooper, 2, Ellis Cheek, 4, John Capps, Oston Cook, Wm. Crichton, 2, Wm. Cathcart, David Cross, Miss Nancy Cannaday, Wm. Cooper, Burrell Clark, Mrs. Mary Carruth, A. J. Caldwell.

D—Col. J. H. Davidson, 2, Robt. G. Davis.

E—Robt. Erwin, Wm. Elkins, 2, Mrs. Jane Elliot, James Eagle.

F—Frederick Fifer, Isaac Frazure, Joseph H. Foster, Reuben Freeman, Mrs. Liddy Ferriand, Solomon Fergerson, 2.

G—Thos. P. Greer, John Groff, Wm. G. Gause, Jonathan Griffith.

H—Chapel M. Harris, 2, James Holyfield, Charles Hutchison, Abel Hucks, Kinchen P. Howell, Wm. Harris, John Hannon, Sarah Haynes, John Harper, Richard Hickman.

J—John Jacobs.

K—Miss Catharine Kerr, Wm. Keizer.

L—Samuel Lowrie, Wm. or Edward Londraon, 2, Joseph Leaphart, Thos. Latimore, David Love.

M—James D. Martin, Daniel Moore, Rev. D. J. McDaniel, Eli McCall, Wilson Montgomery, Hugh McLure, John H. McCoy, Matthew Miller, Samuel Moore, Jas. Marshall, David Montgomery, H. McLeary, Tho. Mason.

N—Wm. or John Northey.

O—Sarah Owens, Rachel Orr, Daniel O'Leary, Nathan Orr.

P—Robert Porter, W. W. Price, Albert Page, 2, Lawrence Parish, Patrick Parker, Wm. Phillips, A. C. Pressley, Overton Pettus.

R—To the Col. of the 69th Regt. 11th Brigade, Sarah S. Robinson, Mr. Roby, 2, John Rowe, 2, Joseph W. Ross, Upton Rodden, Mrs. A. M. Rudisell.

S—John Sloan, Wm. Sondry, Henry Shell, 2, Secretary of the Phalanx Lodge, Mrs. Elizabeth Standley, Wm. Sharp, Moses Stricker, Moses W. Standford, Wm. Segress, Mrs. Susannah Smartt, George S. Sloan, James Stephens.

T—James Thompson, Parmelia Tarlton, Robt. Todd, Thos J. Tarlton, Adam H. Todd, Isaac Thompson.

W—P. J. Wilson, James Whitlie, Miss Amelia D. Wilson, Miss Susan E. Wallace, E. Waterman, Jacob Weise, Robt. Walker, Wm. Wilson, Daniel Weats, Westmeendand & Peterson.

140 H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

NOTICE.

I WISH to sell my possessions where I now live, lying on the Catawba River, in Lincoln County, 8 miles below Beatie's Ford, known by the name of Tool's Ford, bounded by the River 2 miles, containing Five Hundred Acres, of which there is upwards of 100 acres of first rate low grounds, now in a high state of cultivation—the upland as good as any in the county, such as has produced 1000 lbs. of Seed Cotton per acre. The improvements are good—a two story Dwelling House, with a piazza in front and a portico back, a large frame Gin House, with running works and gear, also a new Cotton Press, a good Barn and all convenient buildings, an excellent young Apple Orchard, principally late fruit—and to crown all, a promising **Gold Mine**, and as to appearance rich. Gold has been obtained, but a very little trial has been made. Any person wishing to purchase, I know would be pleased if they saw the place. JOHN HAYES.

July 7, 1836. t03

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, made to me by John Sloan, I will expose to public sale, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Wednesday the 6th of July next, the said John Sloan's undivided interest in the ***Lemon's Gold Mine.*** Terms of sale made known on the day.

N. W. ALEXANDER, *Trustee.*

June 16, 1836. 3w

Postponement.

The Sale of the above property is postponed until the Monday of the July Court.

July 6, 1836. N. W. A.

10,000 Dollars for 4 Dollars!

THE 8th CLASS of the NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY, for 1836, to be drawn on the popular Terminating Figure System, on Saturday the 23d of July, 1836, at Lincolnton.

PRINCIPAL PRIZES.

1 Prize of	$10,000	is	$10,000
1 Prize of	4,000	is	4,000
1 Prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1 Prize of	2,000	is	2,000
6 Prizes of	1,000	is	6,000
9 Prizes of	500	is	4,500
10 Prizes of	300	is	3,000
10 Prizes of	200	is	2,000

Besides many of $100, $50, $30, $20, &c.

☞ *Amounting in all to* 180,000. ☜

Whole Tickets $4, Halves 2, Quarters 1.

A certificate for a package of 10 whole tickets will cost only $23. Halves and Quarters in the same proportion. To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at WM. H. SPECK'S Office,

Charlotte, N. C.

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, two Milch Cows and a yearling heifer. One a red cow with short horns turned inwards. The other a large cow, red sides, white on the back and under the belly, both marked with a short crop on both ears, a round hole in the right, and a slit in the left. The heifer not marked at all. It is probable that the large cow has a calf by this time—it is supposed they will make towards Hopewell. Any one who will deliver these cattle to the subscriber in Charlotte, will be liberally rewarded, and any information respecting them will be thankfully received.

July 6, 1836. F. L. SMITH.

A Valuable Tract of Land FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale his valuable plantation, on Rocky River, lying in the fork of the River and Clark's Creek, 9 miles west of Concord, Cabarrus county, containing 200 Acres of as good farming land as the county affords—about 80 Acres cleared. On the premises there are a good frame Dwelling and other necessary out buildings, large Barn and 5 acres of first rate Meadow. Good water convenient to the buildings. This plantation is inferior to none in point of soil and convenience.—Any person wishing to purchase would do well to give me a call, examine the land, and hear the price. Terms made easy.

W. F. ALEXANDER.

Also 6 likely Negroes for Sale.

W. F. A.

June 24, 1836. 300.6w

NOTICE.

THE public are informed that the subscriber will not be responsible for any contract made by Thomas Blakely.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS.

Charlotte, June 26, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE public are informed that the subscriber will not be responsible for any contract made by Thomas Blakely.

MARTIN ICEHOUER.

Charlotte, June 26, 1836. 3t

NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase a large number of young Negroes from **12** to **30** years of age, The highest prices in CASH will be paid. I can be found at Dr. Boyd's Hotel. GREEN HUIE.

July 1, 1836. 300tf

For Rent,

THE shop formerly occupied by Dr. Thomas Harris, convenient to the Courthouse. Apply to the Subscriber.

June 2. P. THOMPSON.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

Lincolnton Male Academy.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on Tuesday the 5th of July next.

TUITION, PER SESSION.

Languages, Mathematics, Nat. Philosophy and Chemistry, $10 00

English Grammar and Geography, 7 50

J. A. WALLACE, *Principal.*

June 13, 1836.

Memory of Washington!

THE Subscriber having been appointed the Agent to receive the contributions of the Citizens of Mecklenburg County, towards the erection of the contemplated National Monument to the Memory of Washington, respectfully informs the People of the County that they will be called upon in a short time, either by himself or his authorized deputy, for such sums as they may think proper to subscribe to the object. No individual will be allowed to give more than one dollar on his or her own account, but any smaller sum will be received: heads of families, however, will have the privilege of giving what they please on account of all the members of their households. The names of all the contributors will be carefully registered in a book, which book will be sent to Washington City to be enclosed, with others, in the Monument, to be preserved to future ages.

JOS. McCONNAUGHEY, *Sheriff.*

June 17, 1836. 97tf

A HEAVY STOCK OF GROCERIES, &C.

THE Subscriber now has on hand, and will continue to keep, a large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,
Hardware,
Cutlery, Castings,
MEDICINES,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

All of which is designed principally for wholesale demands, and will be sold low for CASH, or on time to *punctual* customers. Merchants in the interior are respectfully invited to call and examine his Stock, or send their orders, which shall receive strict attention. C. J. ORRELL.

N. B. Personal and strict attention will be given to receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving COTTON, and other produce for Storage, Sale, or shipment, as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.

Brick Row, foot Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 5th, 1836.

References. E. L. WINSLOW, WARREN WINSLOW, NOTT & STARR, STARK & PEARCE, YARBROUGH & RAY.

"By Mathematicks, and with skill,
"We make our customers look genteel."

W. J. Keahey & Co.

HAVING received from N. York the latest Spring and Summer Fashions, inform their friends that they are now ready to execute all orders in their line with neatness and despatch.—They take this opportunity of returning their grateful acknowledgments for the liberal share of public patronage with which they have been favored. They think it not presumption to say, they are better prepared to give more general satisfaction than heretofore. To secure confidence, they solicit a fair trial. If missfit should ever occur, it is made good by the *cash* or a second trial at their own expense.

Charlotte, May, 1836. 94—3m

410 PACKAGES Of Fresh Goods of the Latest Importation!

WE are now receiving and opening, a very large and splendid assortment of

American, British, and India

Goods,

purchased in the Cities of New York and Philadelphia, for *CASH*, and also before the *late advance*. However, our customers will see that our prices are a shade lower for goods, than formerly, (except Sugar.) Our present stock was selected with great care. Below we give the names of a few of our Goods—

Sup. Fine Blue and Black *CLOTH*,
Sup. do Adelaide (West of England)
Sup. Black French *CASSIMERE*,
do. Cinnamon Drab. A splendid assortment of Summer cloth for gentlemen's wear,
Ribbed buckskin Cassimere, assorted colors,
do Linen Drill, (a new article,)
A fine assortment of Summer *VESTINGS*,
A tasty selection of fancy goods for ladies,
A splendid ass't. of rich fig. Silks, latest style Gros de Rhine, Col'd. Silk Shallyetts, fine article,
Painted Swiss Muslins, very handsome,
A great variety of English and French Painted Muslins, French Calico,
200 pieces of Calico, ass'd. from 10 cts. to 40 cts. per yard, a variety of new patterns,
A great variety of French Ginghams, assd. cols.
A fine assortment of Fancy Handkerchiefs, made of sewing Silk, new article,
Linen Hdkfs, Long Lawn, large stock of Linens,
Gloves, ass'd., Ladies silk-ribb'd Hose, Black do.
Blond Lace Veils, Thread Lace, Inserting Muslin, Edging and Inserting, Plaid Silks for Ladies Dresses, new style, Ladies' Cravats, ass'd.

We have, also, a fine assortment of J. Tallman's BOOTS, No. 1, made to order. Ladies' SHOES made by Israel Robinson, to order, warranted.

BONNETS & HATS,

Young's AXES, best quality,

GROCERIES,

Superior Green Rio Coffee, Porto Rico Sugars, Wines, Molasses, Salt, Teas, (Imperial, Hyson, Gunpowder, and Black,) &c.

A good assortm't. of Saddles, Bridles, Bridle Bits, Martingales,

Rifle and Shot Guns, different qualities,

All the above articles we will sell as low as any other Merchants in town. We wish the people to call and examine our Stock of Goods.

Also, some prime Bacon.

☞ *A liberal discount to those who buy for CASH.*

SMITH, WILLIAMS, & BOYD.

April 1, 1836.

Just received **7,000** pounds Porto Rico SUGAR, low for Cash,

A Miller Wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to hire a hand to attend at a Mill; one of no experience would be preferred. Apply to the Subscriber, H. D. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, June 23, 1836.

Bacon.

I HAVE still remaining on my hands, a small quantity of *BACON*. Those wishing to buy had better avail themselves of the present, while cheap and good.

JOHN M. MORRISON.

June 22, 1836,

P. S. Those indebted for Bacon, bought *heretofore*, are respectfully requested to make payment. J. M. M.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT VEGETABLE MEDICINÆ STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy, and superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice*.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, soorness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient: thirst, fetid breath, nauses, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

DR. PETERS' Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills,

Are the cheapest and most approved **Family Medicine** ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievious bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachicæ et Hepaticæ*," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors, and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge on the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his Institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty-street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills, Price **50** CENTS.

These invaluable Medicines are sold in Charlotte by Smith & Williams; in Concord by P. B. Barringer, and in Salisbury by John Murphey, where numerous certificates of their efficacy can be seen.

JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS.

Jan. 1, 1836. 1-y

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Valuable Plantation on Rocky River, 9 miles west of Concord, Cabarrus County, containing 500 acres of first rate cotton land—170 acres nearly all newly cleared and in a high state of cultivation—extensive meadows—good improvements, principally frame, Gin house, Cotton press, Threshing machine &c. The situation is noted for health. Terms made easy.

—ALSO—

A plantation 3 miles east of Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, of 350 or 400 acres; large Meadow, good improvements and fine Orchard of early and late fruit.

—ALSO—

A tract of 130 acres, all wood land, lying east of the Charlotte and Salisbury Road, joining the lands of Matthew and Francis Alexander, 3¼ or 4 miles from Charlotte. For terms enquire of

A. F. ALEXANDER.

March 9, 1836.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has lately returned from the North, where he has selected, with care and taste, some **Fine & Fashionble Articles,** which he offers to the public at reduced prices. The leading ones are:

Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine, and Plain English and Swiss WATCHES,
Gold Guard CHAINS, also, Fob do.
Ladies Fine Gold NECKLACE,
Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacle Frames, with glasses, (*white, green, blue,* and *azure,*) to suit all ages and sights,
GOLD KEYS, for Gentlemen and Ladies.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, HE HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES FROM THE NORTH, VIZ:

Brittania-ware in full sets, Fine Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Plated Castors, Rogers' Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors, best Cloth Brushes, Hair do., Table and Tooth do., a variety of PERFUMERY of the best quality, Walking Sticks and Riding Switches, Fine Pistols, (English and French,) Snuff Boxes, Percussion Caps, Pocket Books, Emerson's Fine Razor Straps, Boxes and Brushes, &c.

The above articles, added to his former stock of Watches and Jewelry, will embrace a variety, which will be sold low for Cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers.

THOMAS TROTTER.

Charlotte, November, 1835. 70-tf

A Splendid Line of HACKS, FROM Salisbury to Raleigh, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, anxious to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements, and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that great *desideratum* with all Travellers—*no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via. Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *SLEEP.*

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—*only SEVEN DOLLARS.* All intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South, who wish to take our Line, will be careful to *enter to Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING.

April 11, 1835. '60—1y

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to $19 50, *as follows:*

From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare, . . $7
Blakely to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare, 3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, 1¼
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, 5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare, ... 3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is *Four Dollars.*

Revolutionary Pension Blanks for sale.